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The early planted Potatoes look extremely well—the later crops are likely to be hurt by the continuance of the present dry weather; the practice of planting potatoes late in the season, has become too general, and requires to be corrected; it is both injurious to the quality of the potatoe, and prevents the farmer from sowing the land with wheat in proper time.

Wheat has experienced a considerable reduction in price, but oats and oat-meal have not fallen in proportion.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

It is difficult to write a commercial report in the present crisis. A few days may produce as great a change in the aspect of the commercial horizon, as has been just experienced in our political relations from the recent victory of the French over the Austrians. This victory has defeated, or at least rendered doubtful, some dreams of commercial avidity, as large quantities of callicoes and cotton-wool had been purchased, on the idea that the ports of the continent would speedily be opened to our manufactures. The state of our political and commercial relations with America (on the 27th inst.) still remains doubtful, and speculators eagerly avail themselves of the uncertainty, to gratify their inclination for commercial gambling.

Unwilling to hazard an opinion on the probable issue of the bungling negociation between these countries and America, or whether the latter will sacrifice her political independence as a nation, and the guarantee of neutral rights to commercial speculations, it may be more safe to take a view of the state of the importations from America during the last two months: for this purpose, let us select the port of Liverpool, which probably possesses a larger share of this trade than any other port. We presume Greenock comes next in importance. To shew the extent of the late importations from America, here follows a comparative statement of the importations into Liverpool during 20 days in this year, and during the whole of 1807, this year, previous to laying on the embargo,

From 10th to 30th June, 1809, inclusive.		From 1st. Jan. to 30th Dec. 1807, inclusive	
Cotton	35,400 bags	Cotton	142,400 bags
Wheat	66,000 bushels	Wheat	624,060 bushels
Flour	59,000 barrels	Flour	128,590 barrels
Turpentine . . .	9,900 ,,	Turpentine . . .	18,775 ,,
Tar	9,540 ,,	Tar	12,720 ,,
Ashes	7,260 ,,	Ashes	12,707 ,,
Rice	5,575 tierces & casks	Rice	8,970 tierces & casks
Tobacco	2,065 hhds.	Tobacco	5,850 hhds.
Besides 12 cargoes of timber and 900 M. staves.			

We avail ourselves of a commercial circular letter from intelligent Correspondents at Liverpool, giving an account of the state of the market for American produce, to subjoin the following extracts from it:

"The long suspension of intercourse with America depriving us of the requisite supplies of cotton, and at the same time materially diminishing the extent of the demand for our manufactures, had imposed serious hardships upon those engaged in that trade. These evils being now apparently in a fair way to be removed, our cotton works are once more busily employed, and both spinners and manufacturers are prosecuting their respective departments with spirit and activity, under the expectation that the prospects for the manufactured article will gradually improve. There has, in consequence, been a brisk demand for the raw material, chiefly by the regular trade. In the course of three weeks, upwards of 22,000 bags have been sold, of which there may be about 12,400 bags of American cottons. The total quantity imported from all parts into this place, since the 10th ult. has been about 52,000 bags, of which 35,400 bags are from the United States. The common cottons are principally the objects of attention, although the fine descriptions are also in fair demand. With regard to the future prospects, there are various opinions, but it may be expected that the demand will be regular and extensive, while the prices continue moderate. We apprehend, however, that the heavy imports, which are constantly coming from the Brazils, and the anxiety with which they are, occasionally, pressed upon the market, may interfere with the sale, and consequently depreciate the value of certain kinds of Sea Islands. It may also be worthy of remark, that many of our manufacturers, who have a regular trade with the United States, considering that our relations are still unsettled, and believing that the market is largely stocked with cotton goods, have concluded to ship very cautiously, until affairs are in a state more calculated to inspire confidence.

"The demand for tar has lately been considerable, and, as the prices are now pretty moderate, both speculators and dealers have bought largely; it may be quoted at 26s. a 28s. per barrel. Should our regular supplies from Sweden suffer any interruption, while the ports of Russia continue shut against us, it can scarcely be expected that the quantity which is produced in America will be equal to our usual consumption. Calculating on these circumstances, the prospects are, upon the whole, very favourable.—The stocks of turpentine being almost entirely exhausted, the distillers are under the necessity of coming into the market very freely, and, from the competition which was naturally excited, the prices have been materially advanced; the good soft qualities are now worth 19s. a 20s. per cwt. For some time past, large supplies of French spirits of Turpentine have been imported through the medium of Holland, into the London market; the quantity, we believe, may be equal to the produce of about 18,000 barrels; this will, doubtless, militate against the demand which we might otherwise have experienced from that quarter. About the beginning of the year, spirits of turpentine sold as high as 28*l.* a 30*l.* Prices so extravagant and tempting could scarcely fail to procure a supply, in opposition to all restrictive measures. As this inducement is now removed, by the article having fallen to 5*l.* a 5*l.* 5*s.* per cwt. the imports, it may be expected, will naturally decrease.

"Timber having been, for a long time, very much wanted, several cargoes, recently arrived, have been bought as soon as they were landed, and the demand continues regular and extensive. We believe that the orders which have been received from the country dealers only, would be sufficient to take off all the common pine which has yet been imported, provided contracts could be made at 3s. per foot, which is the extent of the present limits. The market is, however, considerably higher, and Massachusets pine may be quoted at 3s. 2d. a 3s. 4d. and Pitch pine at 4s. a 4s. 3d. —Oak Logs 4s. a 4s. 2d.—Hardwood 3s. 4d. a 3s. 9d. per foot.

"The decree which prohibited the importation of Colonial goods from Holland into France being rescinded, has, in conjunction with the present state of affairs in Germany, given rise to various surmises, and encouraged a few of our merchants and manufacturers to hope that, by the removal of some of the existing difficulties, a communication with the continent, through the medium of Heligoland, would be rendered less hazardous; however distant and slender this prospect may be, it has operated rather in favour of cotton and tobacco. But as this conjecture rests almost entirely on presumptive grounds, we may reasonably suppose that the exporters will wish to see their way more clearly, before they embark in speculations which may finally close in disappointment and loss—a termination which, in similar cases, has been but too frequently experienced.

"The demand for flour is regular and extensive; some parcels from Baltimore have been sold so low as 43s. 6d. New York and Philadelphia obtain, generally, 45s. a 47s. per barrel. Wheat is extremely dull; the prices of American may be nominally 12s. 6d. a 13s. per 70lb. So long as flour can be bought comparatively lower, wheat will of course be neglected. Both these articles, for two months past, have been regularly on the decline. When the deficiency in the wheat crop of 1808 is considered, and at the same time our total seclusion from all foreign supplies, the depression is surprizing, in as much as it was unexpected. The alarm, which the prospect of immense arrivals from America has excited, is, perhaps, the only explanation which can be given of the fact. But since it has acquired more importance in the public estimation than the case seems to justify, we shall endeavour to place the matter in a clearer light: the quantity of wheat imported into this place since the 10th inst. is about 66,000 bushels, besides 59,000 barrels of flour, being in the aggregate equal to about 302,000 bushels of wheat. Although to some, who take Liverpool only into consideration, these imports may appear heavy, yet, if a more comprehensive view is taken of the subject, we shall find that, compared with the consumption of the kingdom, they lose much of that consequence with which they have been invested. To make this still more evident, let us suppose that our population is about 9,000,000, and estimating the average consumption of each individual at eight bushels annually, the total quantity imported here would scarcely furnish two days subsistence. The effects, then, it is obvious, rest almost entirely on idea, and not on any real or relative magnitude; but, however evident this may be, it is insufficient to obviate the effects of that opinion, which has taken possession of the public, of the extent or continuance of which we can form no calculation. As so much now depends on the state of the weather, our future prices will be governed more by this than by any other circumstance.

"Ashes have been very much depressed. Although the market is rather improving, the buyers will scarcely venture to purchase extensively, until they can ascertain with more accuracy, the supplies which are expected from Canada, and the quantity which may yet be imported from the United States."

Large purchases of ashes and cotton wool have been lately made in the market of Belfast, by merchants from Dublin. The capital of our island possesses very little foreign trade, and for the supplies which they require either for the purposes of immediate demand, or of speculation, the merchants of Dublin are mostly indebted to the out ports.

Linseed oil has lately been imported into Belfast from America. This circumstance affords a proof of the effects of the embargo operating in favour of their manufactures.

On a trial lately in London, it was proved that the rise on Spanish wool was merely artificial, for at the time the rise took place, there was abundance of the article, and but a small demand at the market. The speculators in this article, after occasioning much mischief, have themselves met with a heavy loss—a fit termination to the prevailing mania for speculation! If undue means are not continued, the price of superfine woolen cloths may be expected to fall to their former level.

In some places the crop of flax-seed looks well, wherever they had good seed—It is said that this crop in England this year is remarkably favourable. In the county of Derry the crops were very bad. The early sowing had generally missed, and the produce of the seed with which many had re-sowed their ground, was very short. Such was the appearance of the crop in that county about the first week of the present month, as reported by our botanical colleague. The flax crop is good in the county of Monaghan, and in the vicinity of Newry, being improved by the favourable season; but it is bad in the neighbourhood of Drogheda. Flax continues to decline. The holders of flax in Newry demand from 14s. 6d. to 16s. per stone of 16lbs. for the quantities they bought on speculation last year. The London and Liverpool markets are low. Best Dutch Blea, which brings the highest price of any other flax in the London market, is quoted at 105s. per cwt. there, looking down.—The speculation last year in flax, occasioned great loss to the country, by unnecessarily enhancing the price of that article, and locking up a large quantity of it in the warehouses of the merchants, so as to form an unproductive stock.—The speculations in Linen last autumn had a similar effect. The country suffered much from trade being thus taken out of its accustomed and proper channels; and the speculators are not likely to enrich themselves, as neither flax or linen are selling at advanced prices.

The linen market in Dublin this month was dull. The buyers mostly held off, and a few of the sellers sold at reduced prices. They who had orders to buy for the American market declined to purchase at the present rates. Not many sales, especially of fine linen, have been lately effected in the market of London, except in a few instances, in which the holders consented to make reductions off invoice. The wholesale drapers in that market still continue to hold off, in the expectation of forcing the sellers into their terms.

England feels the want of a trade to the continent. To try to encourage it, an order in council has lately been issued, to permit all flags except those of France to enter the port of Heligoland without licence. They are thus trying to convert this rock into a depot for English manufactures, from which to supply the continent.

Exchange in Belfast on London, during this month, has averaged for notes at $9\frac{1}{4}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and for gold about eight per cent. The discount on notes has been from 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.—The demand for guineas, in the commercial transactions of Belfast daily lessens; and as the medium of payment for linens, their use is also decreasing—they being now little used, except in the market of Belfast, and in some of the markets for the finer $\frac{7}{8}$ wide linens; at Ballymena, and in part at Downpatrick; and for one species of linen only in Lisburn, the coarse linens bought for exportation in a brown state.

To answer the temporary purpose of sending guineas to the continent, to be relieved from the unfavourable state of exchange, which is from 15 to 20 per cent against London, a proof of the small export trade to the continent, and to procure guineas to send out with the expedition, it is said that gold now bears, in some places in England, a premium of 2s. per guinea—but when the temporary purpose is effected, as no part of the internal trade of England creates an exclusive demand for payments in specie, it is presumed that this premium will again cease.

MEDICAL REPORT.

List of Diseases occurring in the practice of a Physician in Belfast, from June 20, till July 20.

Barometer....highest	30	30	Thermometer....highest	75	0
mean	30	0	mean	68	0
lowest	29	0	lowest	52	0

Typhus, 4 Common contagious fever.
Synocha, 1 Inflammatory fever.